

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

CONDUCTED BY LILLA DAY MONROE.

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SATURDAY, SEPT. 5, 1891.

An Unfinished Christmas Story.

FOR THE GIRLS.

It was almost Christmas time. The snow was very deep and still kept falling, falling, falling, as though the snow flakes were going to hide the whole world from view and have only a snow Carnival at Christmas.

A little girl stood at the window watching the flakes come down. "They do look pretty. They are so soft and white. But how can Kris Krinkle come through the snow banks. Do you think Kris Krinkle can come through the snow banks? Do you think Kris Krinkle will come?" she asked her mother over and over again. She asked the same question of every one who came in, or who would take time to guess about the matter.

But the answers were generally very discouraging. "I think not," the mother almost always said. They lived far from town, far because the six miles would seem like twenty to us.

The mother knew better than any one else just what Kris Krinkle would be able to do. There would be no teams going to town before Christmas. If a neighbor went on horseback he would be loaded down with his own parcels. The father was not able to face the storm; so all that remained to be done was to tell the children not to hope for Kris Krinkle's coming. It was hard work. Both parents were sorry and would rather have had no Christmas that year for it seemed likely to bring only sorrow and disappointment to their children.

By Christmas eve so much snow had fallen that it seemed impossible for even a horse and rider to get through the drifts. The children went to bed that night rather sadly thinking it would be their first Christmas without looking for a visit from Santa-Claus. The boys, it is true, were older and had almost outgrown their Christmas fairy but the one little girl still had faith in her childish divinity. "I'll hang up my stocking any way," she said, "before going to bed."

So with the help of an older brother she hung them by the fireplace and after urging her mother to let the fire go out soon so that Kris Krinkle might come down the chimney she went to bed and was soon sound asleep.

There was nothing for the mother to do but to make a few fancy cakes and the boys to help make believe fixed up some old toys and the stockings were duly filled.

In the morning just at dawn the little girl awoke and looking toward her stocking she saw that it was full of something. "Oh! he did come! Kris Krinkle did come!" she exclaimed joyfully as she hurried out of her trundle bed and took down her stocking.

She turned the contents out into her lap and then—she was afraid she did just what you would have done she cried as though her heart would break.

"I can't ever believe in Kris Krinkle any more!" she sobbed. "I know all about these things. I know just all about it."

No amount of coaxing and petting from her brothers could change her opinion. She soon dried her tears and went about her play; but it was very sorrowful. She had lost a friend. There was to her no more Santa Claus, no Christmas fairy except her Papa, Mamma and brothers.

As she was sadly thinking over her terrible misfortune, as they seemed to her, some one, a stranger to her, came to her father's door.

The little girl was very shy of strangers. She ran away and did not come back till one of her brothers came after her. "Come in and see what you have for Christmas, Mr. Lee has brought you a whole basket full of things, come quick!" almost shouted the boy.

Afraid of another disappointment the little girl would not then enter the door but peeped shyly through at the stranger Mr. Lee, who was telling her papa about the very bad roads.

"Come in, Dear. Your cousin Belle has sent you a Christmas gift in this basket. Come and see what it is."

It was an old fashioned market basket with towels pinned tightly over it to keep out the flying snow and Mr. Lee had come a long way to make a little girl happy.

And there was no doubt of her happiness as she sat on the floor beside the big basket while her mother unpinned the wrappings.

"Humph!" said one of the boys "Jeet girls playthings" as the last pin came out and the wrappings came off.

But the little girl could say nothing for Joy for there—

Do you want to know what was in that basket? Well I want to tell you the rest, because this is a girls story. And all those girls who want to know all about that basket and why I have told you the story come and see me at my home on Friday, August 28, from 6:30 to 7:30 P. M.

Now all the little girls. I mean all the girls who read this are invited. Be sure to come. I've something to say to you.

Expression and Repression.

A long time ago in the "good old days of our forefathers." This was the motto of every well regulated household.

"Children should be seen and not heard." That is repression.

Just the other day a gentleman said "It

is dangerous to speak to a boy in a crowd. You never know what he will say."

He was afraid of expression, he believed in repression; and that was what he tried to teach his boy, or rather referred upon his boy. The boy however was irrepressible, he had ideas and those were bound to find expression in one way or another. How much better would it have been had the boy been taught expression; that might have been a success but to enforce repression was a dismal failure. If boys and girls are taught to express their ideas they are not going to say the wrong thing always as this gentleman seemed to think.

Learn to tell what you know. If you have an idea clothe it in words first to yourself then you may tell it to some one else without fear of blundering.

Once upon a time a boy determined to master the art of expression, but he had an impediment in his speech. He could not speak plainly. What did he do? He put pebbles in his mouth and talked to himself. He exerted himself to overcome the difficulty and became one of the most noted orators of his time. Who was he? Another boy one whom we may almost claim learned expression in a way peculiar to himself. He would talk to the fish as he rather lazily sat on the banks of the river or to anything which he cared to, through his imagination, converted into an audience. "He would bring on an argument which he would afterward take no part in but he would sit quietly watching the men who did the talking that he might copy their expressions. Didn't he learn the art? Do we not know Patrick Henry so well through his wonderful speeches that we may almost claim him as of our own times? Dickens had learned to express himself so well that even at the age of eight years he was considered good company by grown up people. Don't you believe with me that those are instances where boys were once in awhile allowed to speak without the whole household's trying to stop them, shut them off before they were half through?

It is time to do away with the old motto "Children should be seen and not heard" and substitute instead something like this, "A penny for your thoughts boys and girls, two pence if properly expressed and three pence for all original ones."

USES OF PASSPORTS.

Every American Traveling in Foreign Lands Should Have One.

"Very few American born citizens know the value of a passport; every naturalized citizen is aware that these little documents are of incalculable value," remarked a man who makes out nearly every passport secured by Chicago citizens.

"Most people think that the passport entitles the bearer to pass freely wherever he wishes to go. They regard the paper much as a railroad man does an annual pass. But I have known of parties who had considerable trouble on Austrian territory. That government takes advantage of a very peculiar state of affairs to secure American citizens for its army. Take, for instance, a young Austrian who evades military service by fleeing to America, where he takes out his naturalization papers. He wishes to return to his old home to see the folks, so obtains a passport. The naturalization certificate, a full description of the applicant, and the usual fee are sent to the Department of State, and Mr. ex-Austrian takes the oath of allegiance. Soon afterward the required document, with its array of seals and the signature of the Secretary of State arrives, and the traveler starts out with full confidence in his paper. Now, he might have given his name as John Abenbrod; but, unknown to him, that is not his full name as recorded in the archives of Austria. When he was christened the name John was given, it is true, but a number of others were added, so that his name might be John Jean Paul Wilhelm August Abenbrod. Arriving within Austrian territory, he presents his passport to the prefect. "Oh, yes, you are John Abenbrod in America," remarks the officer. "but we have a name on our books for military service of John Jean, etc., Abenbrod. You are the man we want." And the government has taken men under these circumstances. Or of my applicants had managed to save enough money to cross the ocean and see his mother. He never dreamed but that his passport would secure him immunity. Thirty minutes after his arrival, and while he was occupying a pleasant place by the old fireside, a priest arrived, almost breathless from running, and announced that the officials were on the visitor's track. The poor fellow narrowly escaped by hastening out of the country, by way of Italy, more like a criminal than an American traveler, as he supposed himself to be.

"The native-born citizen carries his passport to prevent serious inconvenience at the hands of the inconsequential foreign officials. It establishes and proves his citizenship beyond a peradventure. An American could, however, if he was determined, go about at will. The police act differently toward a simon-pure American. One of our wholesale druggists was promenading the Champs Elysees, when a creature, bedecked with an abundance of gold lace and self-importance accosted him. His questions were actually insulting, but the druggist merely shoved his port beneath the official's nose. Immediately there was a change. The fellow began to tremble, and he returned the parchment with many blushes and 'pardons.' I don't believe very much in the passport scheme, but for all that I would hardly take a trip to Europe without one.

"A female relative of 'Our Carter' visited Berlin unprovided with a passport. She was compelled to report to the police headquarters every fortnight. Another Chicago druggist, named Miller, obtained the regular passport, but some one told him to use his naturalization papers as far as they would work. Arriving at his birth-place, he presented his papers. The officer escorted him to headquarters, where Miller was told to sit among a lot of mendicants and violators of the city's laws. Becoming weary of this, Miller produced his passport, and the official immediately gave the desired permission to go about unmolested."—Chicago news.

A WONDERFUL RIDE.

From Mendoza to Chill Through Uspallata on a Mule.

The passage of the Uspallata is made most easily during January and February, when the snow has disappeared from the lower mountain slopes and the river levels are lowest. From April to November snow-storms are constantly met with, the bridge paths are slippery and the discomforts and perils of the journey are multiplied. Mountaineers and mail-carriers make the passage even in the most inclement weeks of winter, traveling on foot over the Cumbre. The scenery in the winter time, when the abysses are ingulfed with snow and the rugged mountain walls are incased in ice, must be of unrivaled grandeur, but a prudent traveler will be content to make the journey in mid-summer. Even when the road is dry there is a constant source of danger, since a mule, with characteristic perversity, persists in traveling along the outer edge of the slope on the edges of the precipices, and it is unsafe, as well as useless, to attempt to make him swerve from his self-regulated course. When the road is coated over with ice one must be a hardy mountaineer in order to rise superior to the perils of precipitous chasms and deeply-sunken river bottoms. The sense of loneliness increases, moreover, when a few travelers are on the highway, and one is confronted with the solemn stillness and gloomy grandeur of the Andes. In the midsummer the passing of mule trains imparts animation and variety to the journey. The picturesque ponchos—I regret to say that the native garment has been largely replaced by a cheap and inferior European wrap, an imitation sleeveless shawl-cape—and the bright fantastic patterns of the neck-garment by the guides and mountaineers add a welcome touch to the barren edges of bridge-paths. When fellow-travelers are met it is a sudden refreshing contact of human companionship. Smiles and "buenos dias" are exchanged, and the file of the passing cavalcade is watched as it disappears in the zigzag of the road. Human society is all the more welcome from the absence of animal life in the mountains. I heard the twitter of only one bird in the course of the five days' ride. That was a wee thing, only half as large as a swallow. The guide-book represents condors as perched on the heights of the most dangerous passes, where a traveler will be pitched headlong a thousand feet into abysses if the mule goes wrong. The closest approach to the great Andean condor coming under my eye is the Atlantic mosquito, which has followed me all the way from the Rio to the Plate and across the continent. It is a carnivorous bird, eager at all times to strike to the very marrow of human bones.—Cor. N. Y. Tribune.

THE SOLAR CORONA.

New Theory of Its Character Which Seems Capable of Demonstration.

The observations made by Prof. Schaeberle, of the Lick Observatory, in connection with the eclipse of last December, has led him to propound an entirely new theory of the solar corona. According to his observations the corona is caused by light emitted and reflected from streams of matter ejected from the sun by forces which in general act along lines normal to the surface. These forces are more active near the center of each sun spot zone, and owing to the change of the position of the observer with reference to the plane of the sun's equator, the perspective overlapping and interlacing of the two sets of streamers at these zones causes the observed apparent change in the type of the corona.

Having had this idea suggested to him in the course of his investigations, Prof. Schaeberle has it upon a mode of mechanically demonstrating it. Having stuck a number of needles in a ball to represent the streams of matter, he placed the model in a beam of parallel rays and allowed its shadow to fall upon a screen, the result being that indefinite variety of forms, similar to the coronal structure, can be produced by simply revolving the model. Whether the forms that are seen according as the observer is above, below or in the plane of the sun's equator, agree with those that should be seen, has yet to be proved, but if there is such agreement it will go far in the direction of confirming this novel view of the sun's corona.—Newcastle Chronicle.

The Blackfoot Indians.

Years and years ago the original father of the Blackfeet had three sons. The eldest was named Pegannah, or the rich man. The second was called Keno, or the bloody man. The third son was not named. Nothing but ill-luck followed the unnamed son and he was looked upon as a Jonah. One day he told his father that his misfortune was due to the fact that he had no name. His father, who was about to light his pipe with a piece of burning wood, drew the charred stick across the boy's foot. A black mark was left on the son's moccasins. When the father saw that he said: "You shall be called Blackfoot." From that time Blackfoot had the best of luck and when he passed away the Blackfeet were the most powerful tribe of Indians in the world.—Journal of American Folk-Lore.

Market Girls in Norway.

In Bergen women and girls carry to market most unwieldy milk cans, great wooden kegs shaped like churns, well hooped, and having leather stretched over the top to prevent waste. They are borne on the back, being held in place with straps or ropes, much as a knapsack would be carried. The fish-market girls seem to have an easier time; far less cumbersome are their scaly burdens, and it is said that great activity of tongue and gesticulation prevails among them. Their costume is "a dark blue petticoat and jacket, a kind of Scotch bonnet drawn well over the head, from beneath which a jaunty little white cap may be seen, and about the neck a large handkerchief is wound."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—The pearl-fishing season in Ceylon only lasts twenty-two days, and during that period 11,000,000 oysters are brought to the surface by fifty divers.

—The Russian Government proposes to substitute soldiers from the railway battalions for the original engineers and firemen on the strategic railways. The men will be instructed in the rudiments of mechanics and engineering.

—In the London general post-office there are 220 electrical circuits fed by twenty-nine accumulators, which are charged once a month by the electric-light dynamos. It is stated that never before has the system of using accumulators been tested on so large a scale.

—The latest Parisian novelty introduced into the American market is the "ballet barometer." It consists of the figure of a coryphée on a thick card, with this inscription beneath: "Rose, rain; lilac, changeable; blue, fine weather." The skirt of the dancer is made of some gauzy material, saturated with a chemical solution which is sensible to every change in the weather.

—Clouds which are luminous in the darkness of moonless nights have been attracting considerable attention in Europe, and a number of photographs of them have been secured this year in Germany. From comparisons of results obtained at different observatories it appears that these clouds have the extraordinary height of five and a half miles above sea-level.

—In the district of Sheing Teh, Canton, there are various secret societies of young women banded for celibacy, known for example as the "All Pure Sisterhood," or the "Never-To-Be-Married Sisterhood." A member of one of them was on the verge of being compelled to break the rules of her society by marriage, and in order to prevent it, the entire band, the girl included, went and drowned themselves.

—The Swiss are the healthiest people in Europe. They have more iron in the blood than can be infused by artificial processes. The cheeks of the Swiss girls are like Baldwin apples, as red and as round. The flower girls of Florence are prettier and saucier; but the Swiss are solid, intelligent and free. But women work in the Swiss fields as numerous as in other parts of Europe.

—In Germany the most highly-prized fish is the trout, which, however, does not seem to have that delicacy of flavor for which our brook trout is esteemed. The next best fish (as the majority claim) is the salmon, and the price paid for it here ranges from seventy-five cents to a dollar a pound. The sole, by far the most delicious meat in these parts, appears to be plenty enough, and both English and Germans serve it better than they do any other fish.—Chicago News.

—A correspondent of the Paul Mall Gazette writes: "Are we in the middle of a series of cold years? In 1842 a Mr. Luke Howard started a theory that our English seasons present themselves in cycles of eighteen years, during the first half of which—beginning with 1824—heat predominates, and in the second, cold. Working this out, I find that the facts do seem to square with Mr. Howard's theory, according to which we should now be in the thick of the 'cold' series—1887 to 1896. At any rate there's the snowfall of June, 1888, to back the theory, and to knock a hole in the second clause of Byron's famous line, 'Seek roses in December, snow in June.'"

—It is generally understood that the hair and nails grow faster in hot weather than in cold, but, perhaps, few are aware that any temperature can impart so great a stimulus to the growth as Colonel Pojevalsky, the Russian traveler, says the Central Asian heat did during his journey in those regions in the summer of 1889. In June the ground and the air became excessively hot, so great, indeed, as to render travel in the daytime impossible. Within a fortnight after this oppressive weather began it was noticed that the hair and beard of all the party were growing with astonishing rapidity, and, strangest of all, some youthful Cosacks, whose faces were perfectly smooth, developed respectable beards within the short period of twenty days.

AN ACTOR'S ADVENTURE.

How the Doyen of the Comedie Francaise Saved His Life.

M. Got, the doyen of the Comedie Francaise, has given to the public some interesting and amusing anecdotes of his life as an actor. In 1894 he will have completed his fifty years of service in the house of Moliere. At the expiration of that period he intends to leave the stage altogether and pass the remainder of his days in the quiet village of Boulaivilliers, where he has lived for a considerable time. M. Got has all the appearance of a rural curé—white hair and clean-shaven face. This ecclesiastical aspect nearly cost him his life once. It was during the commune. He was living in London, whither the members of the Comedie Francaise had fled for safety, but found it necessary to go to Paris for a day or two to arrange some private affairs. This done, he was about to leave the French capital again, when he fell into the hands of the Communists. "Who are you?" they demanded. "I am Got, the doyen of the Comedie Francaise, and I am going to London." "You Got? Go along with you! We know you very well. You are the cure of Sainte Marie of Batignolles." Got denied the impeachment energetically, and pointed out that he had no tonsure, but all to no purpose. He was marched off with others to a cellar to await the decision of a court-martial. In the evening an officer and several soldiers took him out of this pestiferous den and told him: "Since you are a strolling player you can amuse us a little. Give us a recitation!" Got did his very best, and so pleased his captors that the officer said: "Ah, you may be Got, after all! You can make off as soon as you like." Got took the hint and managed to get back to London. The officer in command of the soldiers was an Italian, and M. Got attributes his deliverance partly to the fact that he was able to converse with him in his own language.—St. James Gazette.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land office at Wa-Keeney, Kansas, August 1, 1891. No. 6062.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at the U. S. Land office at Wa-Keeney, Kansas, on Sept. 12, 1891, viz:
William B. Cypher.
Homestead Application No. 21555 for the southwest quarter of section 19, township 14 south, range 25 west of the 6th P. M.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Geo. W. McMichael, Thomas J. Binschaw, Frank M. Morgan, of Wa-Keeney, Kansas, and Harlan of Willcox.
L. M. MONROE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Wa-Keeney, Kansas, No. 6734.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at the U. S. Land Office at Wa-Keeney, Kansas, on October 3, 1891, viz:
Willard Rule.
Homestead Application No. 3019, for the southwest quarter of section 18, township 14 south, range 25 west of the 6th P. M., Kansas.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John Hoover, George Young, William Weaver, all of Gibson, Kansas, and Frank Upjohn, all of Gibson, Kansas.
L. M. MONROE, Register.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

First publication September 5, 1891.
Henry J. Sanneman and Catharine Sanneman, Ell Truett will take notice that the American Sunday School Union, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a corporation, as plaintiff did, on the 9th day of July 1891, file his petition in the district court, in and for Trego county, state of Kansas, against Henry J. Sanneman and Catharine Sanneman and Ell Truett, setting forth that said Henry J. Sanneman and Catharine Sanneman gave a mortgage to B. R. Abbe who sold and assigned said mortgage to the said plaintiff, on the following described lands, situated in the county of Trego and state of Kansas, viz: The northeast quarter—no. 9, and southwest quarter—no. 34 of section thirty-four—34 township eleven—11 range twenty-four—24 west of the 6th P. M., containing three hundred and twenty—320 acres more or less according to Government survey to secure the payment of the sum of \$500,00 according to certain notes referred to in said mortgage, and praying judgment against said Henry J. Sanneman and Catharine Sanneman who signed and delivered said mortgage to the said plaintiff, after the sale thereof, to be sold unpaid, with interest at 1 per cent, per annum, from Sept. 1890 and that said judgment be paid within six months or that said premises may be sold to pay the same, without appraisal.
Now said defendants Henry J. Sanneman and Catharine Sanneman and Ell Truett are hereby notified that they must appear and answer said petition on or before the 18th day of October 1891 or said petition will be taken as true against them and each of them; and a judgment for said amount, and a decree forever barring them of any right, title or interest in and to said lands, after the sale thereof, will be rendered against them, and order of said lands to be sold without appraisal to satisfy said sum found to be due the plaintiff upon said notes and mortgage.
R. C. LITTLE,
S. R. COWICK,
Attorneys for plaintiff.

NOTICE—TIMBER CULTURE.

Land Office at Wa-Keeney, Kansas, No. 12289.
August 3, 1891.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Albert E. Rhein against Edward E. Morden for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Act, No. 11224, dated July 12, 1887, upon the southeast quarter of section 25, township 15 south, range 25, in Trego county, Kansas, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, contestant alleging that said Edward E. Morden has wholly failed at any time since date of entry to plant trees, seeds, or cuttings 10 acres, or any part of said tract, or cause same to be done, and has wholly failed to replant any part of said tract during or since 2nd or 3rd years of entry, and said failure now appear, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at said office on the first day of October, 1891, at 1 o'clock P. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.
HILL P. WILSON, Receiver.
W. E. SAUM, Attorney.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

In the District Court within and for the county of Trego, in the state of Kansas.
J. L. Abernathy, W. M. Abernathy, F. L. Hall, W. F. Jones and Alfred Benjamin, partners, doing business under the firm name and style of Abernathy Furniture Company, Plaintiffs
vs.
William B. Critchfield and Sarah E. Critchfield his wife, James M. Carver and Mrs. Carver his wife whose Christian name is to plaintiff unknown, Josiah Critchfield and Sarah Critchfield his wife, F. S. Coder and Pauline Coder his wife, F. S. Vedder and Jessie Vedder his wife, B. P. Williamson and Diana Williamson his wife, The New Home Sewing Machine Company and Sherman S. Jewett and Company, Defendants.
James M. Carver and Mrs. Carver his wife, Josiah Critchfield, Sarah Critchfield, The New Home Sewing Machine Company and Sherman S. Jewett and Company will take notice that the said plaintiffs did, on the 14 day of August 1891, file their petition in said District Court, within and for the county of Trego in the state of Kansas, against the said defendants, and that the said James M. Carver and Mrs. Carver, Josiah Critchfield, Sarah Critchfield, The New Home Sewing Machine Company and Sherman S. Jewett and Company must answer said petition filed as aforesaid on or before the 25 day of September 1891 or said petition will be taken as true, and a judgment rendered in said action against said defendants, William B. Critchfield and Sarah E. Critchfield his wife, for the sum of nine hundred dollars—\$900, with interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent per annum from the first day of October 1887 and for the further sum of \$206.17 with interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent from the first day of December 1887 and for the further sum of \$103.43 with interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent per annum from the second day of May 1891 and for costs of suit; and a further judgment against all of said defendants above named for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage upon the following described real estate to wit:
Lots numbered 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, in block numbered 35; and lot number 17 block number 40 all in the original town of Wa-Keeney, Trego county Kansas, also lots no. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 9, Block number 8 of the North edition to said town of Wa-Keeney, also lot number 12 in block 12 in Spencer and Campbell's addition to the town of Millbrook, Gra-County, Kansas lying and situated in the Counties of Trego and Graham in the state of Kansas, adjudging that said plaintiffs have the first lien on said premises to the amount for which judgment will be taken as aforesaid, and ordering said premises to be sold without appraisal, and the proceeds applied to the amount due plaintiff and costs of suit, and forever barring and foreclosing said defendants, and each of them from all right, title, estate, interest, property, and equity of redemption in or to said premises, or any part thereof.
PIERCE METZ,
Clerk, Dist. Court.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

In the district court within and for the County of Trego, in the State of Kansas.
H. B. Buckwalter, Plaintiff.
vs.
Samuel R. Hugin, Lee Monroe, and C. H. Lebold, J. M. Fisher, and E. A. Herbst, partners as Lebold, Fisher & Company, and John John, assignees, Defendants.

—will take notice that the said H. B. Buckwalter plaintiff, did, on the 11th day of August, 1891, file his petition in said district court, within and for the county of Trego, in the state of Kansas, against the said Samuel R. Hugin, C. H. Lebold, E. A. Herbst, defendants, and that the said Samuel R. Hugin, C. H. Lebold, E. A. Herbst must answer said petition filed as aforesaid, on or before the 26th day of September, 1891, or said petition will be taken as true, and a judgment rendered in said action against said defendant Samuel R. Hugin for the sum of Four hundred and forty-two Dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of 7 per cent, per annum from the last day of July 1890, and for costs of suit; and a further judgment against said defendants C. H. Lebold, Samuel R. Hugin and E. A. Herbst for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage upon the following described real estate, to-wit: north-west quarter, of section twenty (20), Township fifteen (15) range twenty-four (24), lying and situated in the county of Trego, in the state of Kansas, and adjudging that said plaintiff has the first lien on said premises to the amount for which judgment will be taken as aforesaid, and ordering said premises to be sold without appraisal, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the amount due plaintiff and costs of suit, and forever barring and foreclosing said defendants, and each of them, of and from all right, title, estate, interest, property, and equity of redemption in, or to said premises, or any part thereof.

PIERCE METZ,
Clerk of Dist. Court.
H. G. LANG, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF KANSAS, TREGO COUNTY, ss.
E. H. Abbe, Plaintiff.
vs.
C. M. McClintock, Addie McClintock, C. H. Lebold, J. M. Fisher, John John, assignees, Albert A. Heilig, E. A. Herbst, Defendants.
Public notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of sale to me directed and delivered, issued out of the Twenty-third Judicial District Court of the State of Kansas, sitting in and for the County of Trego, in said state, I will on
Wednesday, September 9, 1891,
between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m., of said day at the west door of the court house in Wa-Keeney, in the county and state aforesaid, offer for public sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand all the right, title and interest of the above named defendants in and to the following described property, to-wit: Lots eight—8—and nine—9—in block thirty-three—33 Wa-Keeney, Kansas, lying and situated in the county of Trego, in the state of Kansas, with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, to be sold according to law to satisfy one judgment in foreclosure of mortgage in the sum of seven hundred and sixty-one and 1/2 (\$761.50) dollars, with interest at the rate of 12 per cent, from date, and the further sum of thirteen and 45/100 (\$13.45) dollars, cost of sale, to be sold according to law to satisfy another judgment in and to the property of the above named defendants.
Given under my hand this third day of August, A. D. 1891.
TREGO COUNTY, Sheriff,
Trego County, Kansas.
E. C. LITTLE,
S. R. COWICK, Attorneys.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF KANSAS, TREGO COUNTY, ss.
Calvin DeWitt, Plaintiff.
vs.
Lewis S. Haley, Alice A. Haley, C. H. Lebold, J. M. Fisher, H. J. Hill, Charlotte Bromwell, formerly Charlotte Gillson, John John, assignees, Defendants.
Public notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of sale to me directed and delivered, issued out of the Twenty-third Judicial District Court of the State of Kansas, sitting in and for the County of Trego, in said state, I will on
Wednesday, September 9, 1891,
between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m., of said day at the west door of the court house in Wa-Keeney, in the county and state aforesaid, offer for public sale and sell to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendants in and to the following described property to-wit:
The west half of the southeast quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter of section fourteen, 14, township fourteen, 14, range twenty-four, 24, west of the 6th P. M.
lying and situated in the county of Trego, in the state of Kansas, with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, to be sold according to law to satisfy one judgment in foreclosure of mortgage in the sum of nine hundred and ninety-three and 21/100 (\$993.21) dollars, with interest at the rate of 12 per cent, from date, and the further sum of 20 and 10/100 (\$20.10) dollars, cost of suit, and all accruing costs, said property levied on and to be sold as the property of the above named defendants.
Given under my hand this third day of August, A. D. 1891.
TREGO COUNTY, Sheriff,
Trego County, Kansas.
E. C. LITTLE,
S. R. COWICK, Attorneys.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF KANSAS, TREGO COUNTY, ss.
David W. Brown, Plaintiff.
vs.
The New Home Sewing Machine Company and Sherman S. Jewett and Company, Defendants.
Public notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of sale to me directed and delivered, issued out of the Twenty-third Judicial District Court of the State of Kansas, sitting in and for the County of Trego, in said state, I will on
September 9, 1891,
at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day at the west door of the court house in Wa-Keeney, in the county and state aforesaid, offer for public sale and sell to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendants in and to the following described property to-wit: The northeast quarter of section twenty-eight, 28, in township eleven—11 range twenty-four—24 west of the sixth principal meridian and containing according to government survey 160 acres, lying and situated in the county of Trego, in the state of Kansas, with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, to be sold according to law to satisfy one judgment in foreclosure of mortgage in the sum of eight hundred and eighty and 65/100 (\$880.65) dollars, with interest at the rate of 12 per cent, from date, and the further sum of fifteen and 10/100 (\$15.10) dollars, cost of suit, and all accruing costs; said property levied on and to be sold as the property of the above named defendant.
Given under my hand this first day of August, A. D. 1891.
TREGO COUNTY, Sheriff,
Trego County, Kansas.
JOHN A. KILGUS, Attorney.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Wa-Keeney, Kansas, No. 6701.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at the U. S. Land office at Wa-Keeney, Kan, on October 3, 1891, viz:
Thomas Kite.
Homestead Application No. 1235, for the southeast quarter of section 18, township 14 south, range 25 west of the 6th P. M.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: L. M. Monroe, George Young, William Weaver, all of Gibson, Kansas, and Frank Upjohn, all of Gibson, Kansas.
L. M. MONROE, Register.

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Homestead Application No. 1235, for the southeast quarter of section 18, township 14 south, range 25 west of the 6th P. M.
He names the following